

S T R

He hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*
STROKE. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]
 1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.
 Th' oars were silver,
 Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
 The water which they beat to follow faster,
 As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 2. A hostile blow.
 As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
 So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
 He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without
 striking *stroke*. *Bacon.*
 His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
 He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
 Then urg'd his fiery chariot on to throw. *Dryden.*
 And rising, shook his lance in act to throw.
 Both were of shining steel, and wrought to pure,
 As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*
 I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue
 would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my pen-
 knife was ready. *Swift.*
 3. A sudden disease or affliction.
 Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
 Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 4. The found of the clock.
 What is't o'clock?—
 Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakefp. Richard III.*
 5. The touch of a pencil.
 Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
 Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*
 6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.
 Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of
 good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*
 The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most
 delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
 As he purchased the first success in the present war, by for-
 cing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was
 raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to
 it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*
 A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I que-
 sition not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.*
 Iliodore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which
 in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent for-
 gery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
 7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.
 8. Power; efficacy.
 These having equal authority for instruction of the young
 prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers facul-
 ties. *Hayward.*
 Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams,
 those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction
 has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by
 the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a
 rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*
 He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any
 of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of
 them. *Dryden.*
 The subtle effluvia of the male feed have the greatest *stroke*
 in generation. *Ray.*
TO STROKE. *v. a.* [from *strecan*, Saxon.]
 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endear-
 ment; to soothe.
 Thus children do the silly birds they find
 With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*
 The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
 More *stroken* and made off, when ought it doth aile,
 More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tuiss.*
 Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
 One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonson.*
 He set forth a proclamation *stroaking* the people with fair
 promises, and humouring them with invectives against the
 king and government. *Bacon.*
 He dry'd the falling drop, and yet more kind,
 He *strook* her cheeks. *Dryden.*
 Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*
 She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
 The gentle beast, and fondly *strook* his head. *Addison.*
 2. To rub gently in one direction.
 When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
 Waiting the *stroking* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*
TO STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be
 a vagrant.
 She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granv.*
 Your wine lock'd up, your butter *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*
 These mothers *stroke*, to beg fullenance for their helpless in-
 fants. *Swift.*
STROLLER. *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a va-
 gabond.
 Two brother-hermits, faints by trade,
 Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
 To a small village down in Kent;

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Where, in the *strollers* canting strain,
 They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*
 The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their
 ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe
 in the streets. *Swift.*
STROND. *n. f.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the
 water.
 So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood
 Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
STRONG. *adj.* [from *stropung*, Saxon.]
 1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.
 Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
 That nothing may sustain his furious force,
 He cast him down to ground, and all along
 Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*
 The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,
 And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakefp. Henry V. and Cleopatra.*
 That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal. cxlv. 14.*
 The Marlian and Sabellian race,
Strong limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*
 Orles the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
 He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*
 2. Fortified; secure from attack.
 Within Troy's *strong* immures
 The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
 An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army
 of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and
 a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other.
Bacon's War with Spain.
 It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the
 agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it
 is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of
 truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*
 3. Powerful; mighty.
 While there was war between the houses of Saul and David,
 Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.*
 The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and
 well underfett with rich men and good order, held out bravely.
Bacon.
 Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what
 terms they please. *Addison.*
 The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to
 proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*,
 by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as weak
 as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Supplied with forces.
 When he was not six and twenty *strong*,
 Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
 My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
 He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven
 thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*
 In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
 War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tuiss.*
 5. Hale; healthy.
 Better is the poor being found and *strong* in constitution,
 than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccles. xxx. 14.*
 6. Forcefully acting in the imagination.
 This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that
 ever was. *Bacon.*
 7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.
 Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
 And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
 That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakefp. Aler. Wives of Windsor.*
 In choice of committees for ripening business for the
 council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make
 an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both
 sides. *Bacon.*
 The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in
 town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Add.*
 8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the
 sight or smell forcibly.
 Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryd.*
 By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and
 full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure
 one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and dark-
 ness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or rus-
 set brown. *Newton's Opticks.*
 Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior
 and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior
 and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every
 reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*
 9. Potent; intoxicating.
 Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*
 10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.
 Many of their propensions favour very *strong* of the old
 leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*
 11. Affecting the smell powerfully.
 The prince of Cambay's daily food
 Is, asps, and basilisks and toads,
 Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
 Each night he thinks a queen to death. *Li. distro. The*

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The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense,
 makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbutnot.*
 11. Hard of digestion; not easily nutritimental.
Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*
 13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.
 I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*
 14. Valid; confirmed.
 In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was
 kept as a law. *Wisdom xiv. 16.*
 15. Violent; vehement; forcible.
 In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong*
 crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*
 The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds
 of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of reli-
 gion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*
 16. Cogent; conclusive.
 Messengers
 Of *strong* prevailment in unhardend youth. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
 What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a
 clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*
 Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Jsa.*
 17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.
 There is no English soul
 More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
 If with the sap of reason you would quench,
 Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
 18. Firm; compact; not soon broken.
 Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
 Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*
 19. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.
STRONGIFIED. *adj.* [from *strong* and *fy*.] Stronghanded.
 John, who was pretty *strong* fisted, gave him such a squeeze
 as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*
STRONGHAND. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.
 When their captain dieth, if the senior should descend to
 his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by
stronghand, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*
 They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and
 the Tulsans having more than enough, it was their meaning
 to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*
STRONGLY. *adv.* [from *strong*.]
 1. Powerfully; forcibly.
 The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draw-
 eth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The dazzling light
 Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*
 Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.*
 When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that
 is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*
 2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last;
 in such a manner as not easily to be forced.
 Great Dunstons he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
 Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra vi. 3.*
 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
 All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
 The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been
strongly represented by both houses. *Swift.*
STRONGWATER. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.
 Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters*
 do readily pierce into metals and bones: and some will touch
 upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.
 A sudden tempest from the desert flew,
 With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
 Then whirling round, the quins together *strook*. *Sandys.*
 That conqu'ring look
 When next beheld, like light'ning *strook*
 My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
 He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
 Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*
STROPHE. *n. f.* [from *strophe*, Gr. *στροφή*.] A stanza.
STROVE. The preterite of *strive*.
 Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb
 to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*
TO STROUT. *v. n.* [from *stropfen*, German.] To swell with an ap-
 pearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.
 This is commonly written *stout*, which seems more proper.
TO STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by
 affectation.
 I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical
 truth nowise *stouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*
TO STROW. *v. n.* [See TO STREW.]
 1. To spread by being scattered.
 Angel forms lay entranc'd,
 Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
 In Valombrosa. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.
 All the ground
 With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Come, shepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
 Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*
 With other floats the standing water *strew*,
 With many stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

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3. To spread.
 There have been three years dearth of corn, and every
 place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*
 4. To scatter; to throw at random.
 Synah, can I tell thee more?
 And of our ladies bowre;
 But little need to *strow* my store,
 Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*
 The tree in forms
 The glad earth about her *strows*,
 With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
 Possession kept the beaten road,
 And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*
TO STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]
 'Tis he who nightly *strowls* with haunt'ring pace. *Gay.*
TO STROY. *v. a.* [For *destroy*.]
 Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*
STRUCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.
 This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
 Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
 The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*
 In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several
 centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Speilator.*
 High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
 Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*
 Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
 And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*
STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.
 Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd afunder,
 Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*
 All liquours *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*
 Silent, and in face
 Confounded, long they fat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*
STRUCTURE. [from *structura*, Fr. *struttura*, from *struere*, Latin.]
 1. Act of building; practice of building.
 His son builds on, and never is content,
 Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*
 2. Manner of building; form; make.
 Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of
 insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous
 globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*
 3. Edifice; building.
 Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
 And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
 High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*
 There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*
STRUDE. or *Strode*. *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares.
TO STRUGGLE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]
 1. To labour; to act with effort.
 2. To strive; to contend; to contest.
 No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might
 have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings*
 of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*
 In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore
 the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist
 and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various
 events. *Temple.*
 I repent, like some despairing wretch,
 That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
 Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;
 And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*
 3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.
 Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
 Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
 'Tis wisdom to beware
 And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*
 If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as
 to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spett.*
 He *struggling* groans beneath the cruel hands
 Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomson.*
STRUGGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; effort.
 2. Contest; contention.
 When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the
 first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look
 upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*
 It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles*
 for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great
 city. *Asterbury.*
 3. Agony; tumultuous distress.
STRUMA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.
 A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard
 and deep about the tendons. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
STRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands.
 How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhous, or cancerous.
Wifeman's Surgery.
STRUMPET. *n. f.* A whore; a prostitute. Of doubtful original.
Stropo vixit mot *palliaridje*. *Stuprum*, Lat.
 How like a younker or a prodigal
 The skarfed bark puts from her native bay, *Hugg'd*